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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,398.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 8th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Tuticorin	16
,, Ratnagherry	9	,, Colombo	20
,, Vingorla	9	,, Pondicherry	21
,, Goa	9	,, Madras	23
,, Carwar	10	,, Masulipatam	24
,, Mangalore	11	,, Coconada	25
,, Cannanore	12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tellicherry	12	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Calicut	13	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Beypore	13	,, False Point	28
,, Cochin	14	,, Pilot Boat	29
,, Alleppey	15	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line advance or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pantiasak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, JIGHAREE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRIE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,032 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSSRIE	26
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur	13	,, Bushire	28
,, Jask	15	,, Linga	Feb. 2
,, Bunder Abbas	16	,, Muscat	2
,, Linga	18	,, Jigharee	6
,, Bushire	22	,, Kurrachee	11
,, Fao	22	Arrives BOMBAY	14
,, Mahomerah	22		
Arrive at BUSSRIE	23		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the vessels leaving England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,032 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 10th January 1876, at 2 P.M., touching at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	36	23	9	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	16	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	50	34	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	494	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
CITY OF A	494	4th Jan.	1st Jan.	23rd Feb.
ITALIA	3731	8th	22nd Jan.	9th Jan. 11th March.

and regularly thereafter further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the steamers of the Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-atlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Steer.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 350	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 200	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.
		Jan. 1876.	
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600
ZAMBESE	A. Symons	3422	400
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550

10th—Suez, &c.
17th—Southampton.
24th—Suez, &c.
31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GOLCONDA, Captain C. Anderson, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P., will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on an chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 28th December 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,146 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 31st Dec. 1875. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 2,800 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th January 1876. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors,)

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£18 5
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 0

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. O. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 10th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next the 15th, inst., at 2 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Au tion at the Tank Bunder—

About 200 tons superior 2nd class Moulmein teak squares, and

At the Masagon Dockhan—

About 50 tons teak boards and scantlings, of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
1 ,, drills.
1 case colored merino
3 cases 20,000 Dindigull cigars
1 case 10,000 cheroots.
A quantity of buckskins, heads and horns.
Cartridge cases, books, &c.

A quantity of furniture, wearing apparel and jewellery of a deceased Parsee gentleman, consisting of bedstead, chairs, sofa, tables, cupboards, china camphorwood trunks, teapoys, iron cradle very strong, fireproof safe, cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, best plated spoons and forks, cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea service, salver, fish knife and fork, silver, spoons and forks, and butter knife, gold watch guards, rings, lockets, pencils, eyeglass, spectacle from Menist, tortoise-shell and glass, snuff boxes, magnifying and opera glasses, wearing apparels, a French fire proof safe from Guy, Valmiar, Beardoux, Books &c., &c.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on FRIDAY next the 14th instant at 7 A.M., at the Bungalow of Col Moyle, at Masagon opposite the Masagon Police Office.

Upwards of 1,200 valuable plants consisting of eucalyptus, globulus, or fever destroyer, the only ones in Bombay, Australian acacias, antegoniums, stephanotus, verbina or lemon plants, petrea volubilis, ananias acalypa tricolor, justicia picta, laurels of sorts, anneraria maratima, cleodendra of sorts, caladiums, ferns, roses of sorts, variegated aloes, variegated bybiscus, and other plants too numerous to mention.

The same will be on view on and after Wednesday next the 12th instant.

SALE OF ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will on MONDAY the 7th day of February next sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned Jewellery belonging to the estate of the late A. F. Shepherd, Esq., viz., gold bracelets, lockets, gold watch with chain, earrings, necklace, studs and links, tiger claw earring and brooches, rings, cambayatones, loves Delhi made silver brooches and flower holder, silver tea spoons, chubils, box, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF DAMAGED GUM ARABIC AND GUM OLIBANUM

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 7th Instant Messrs S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cornac Bunder, at 2 P.M. by order of Nacoda Ally Yoosuff.

209 Packages Damaged Gum Arabic.
17 ,, Gum Olibanum.
Landed per "Gunga Salaha" Nacoda Ally Yoosuff from Maculla.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS IN THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. BALLI BROTHERS, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to hold an Auction Sale on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Balli Brothers, in Rampart Row, of a quantity of different kinds of grey and white piece-goods, prints, grey and white dhooties, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

The beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall" near Garbut point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

The extensive reputation of our Oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of Oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped of the high *Screw Tops*. None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES per French S. S. ASIA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel from MAURITIUS, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Carnac Bunder. No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

L. SIBILLE & Co., Agents.

6th January, 1876. Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, 23.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per S.S. CELLA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunders No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

GADDUM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th January 1876. Agents.

FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE,
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT DELHI.

MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS proceeding to the CAMP of EXERCISE, NOT ON DUTY, will be allowed to TRAVEL between BOMBAY or BYCULLA and DELHI in FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES on PAYMENT of SECOND CLASS RETURN FARES and DEDUCTION of the usual CERTIFICATE, the Tickets being available up to the 25th instant in the case of Military Officers, and up to the 29th proximo for Naval Officers, both dates inclusive.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1876.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 17th instant, for the LOADING, UNLOADING, and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS, at the Company's General Stores Depôt at Parell for TWO YEARS from 1st February 1876.

2. Security for Rs. 1,000 will be required from the party whose Tender is accepted.

3. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. CURREY, Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Company's Offices, Fort, 6th January 1876.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SATURDAY, the 15th day of January 1876, a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 175 PER SHARE on all these shares for which the FIRST and SECOND CALLS of Rs. 125 and 150 respectively have been PAID, and a FINAL DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 25 PER SHARE on all those shares for which only the FIRST CALL of Rs. 125 has been PAID, will be made to the SHAREHOLDERS on application made by them to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HORMUSJEE N. SAKLATWALLA,
Liquidator.

6th January, 1876.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRANCES ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1876.

THE ARABIAN PURSE.

Mr. Tata Ridge	Mr. Lachin.
Ditto	G A H Pathfinder.
Major Crosbie's	G A H Pathfinder.

THE DERBY.

Major Crosbie's	G A G Dutchman.
Mr. Windham's	G A H Saracen.

THE FORBES STAKES.

Major Crosbie's	B W G Touch It.
Captain Humfrey's	BK W H Black Eagle.
Ditto	B W G Gaffer Grey.
Mr. Merry's	C A U M Clare
,, Maitland's	B A U H Kingcraft.
,, C Edwards	B A U H Firefite.
,, Dale's	B A U G Alberto.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

Major Crosbie's	G A G Dutchman.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

Major Crosbie's	G A H Pathfinder.
Captain Willoughby's	B A H Anchorite.
H. H. Aga Khan's	B A H Khaldar.
Ditto	B A H Lachin.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Major Crosbie's	C A H Pathfinder,
Mr. Windham's	G A H Saracen.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

Major Crosbie's	G A G Dutchman.

SECOND DEALERS' PLATE, Rs. 600.—Subscribed by the ARAB DEALERS for MAIDEN ARABS landed after 1st October 1875. Open to all Dealers and Stable-Keepers in Bombay and for others who purchased their horses after 15th December 1875. Race to be run on the last day of the Meeting, i. e. SATURDAY, February 19th, 1876. Weights as follows:—

	st. lbs.
4 years ..... 14 hands	8 4
5 ,, ... 14 ,,	8 9
6 ,, ... 14 ,,	8 13

One lb. extra for every quarter of an inch up to 14-2, over 14-2 to carry same weight as 14-2. One lb. less for every quarter inch under 14 hands. Entrance on the 15th January Rs. 30, on the 1st February Rs. 75. Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Distance—1 Mile.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 18th January 1876, at 4 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. The Health Officer's Report for the 3rd Quarter of 1875.
2. Letter from NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, Esquire, dated 6th December 1875, stating that, as he intends to proceed on a tour through India, he will not be able to act on the Committee appointed to revise the rules of the Municipal Corporation.
3. Sanction to be asked to new Bye-Laws for the storage and deposit in Bombay of Gunpowd r as of all other explosive combustible and dangerous materials.
4. Sanction to the sale of 44 66 square yards of ground to Mr. JAFFERJEE TYABJEE and of 38 66 ditto to Mr. JADHOWJEE RAGHOJEE, situate on the east side of the Falkland Road Gardens at 10 Rupees per square yard, and also the sale to the said Mr. Jadhowjee Raghojee of ground encroached upon, 1,200 bags situate to the west of the Gardens, measuring 61 22 yards, at the same rate.
5. Resolution of the Town Council dated 21st December 1875, recommending the Corporation to grant a petition to the effect that they do not claim a right of ownership over the Phansee Tank—the site required for the location of the G. I. P. Railway Company's Terminus at B. ori Bunder.
6. Sanction to be asked to an arrangement by which 31·05 square yards of ground situate partly in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street and partly in Purshottam Street will be given by Messrs. SORABJEE HORMUSJEE and SONS to the Municipality in exchange for 26·48 yards fronting Hornby Row to be given up to them by the Corporation.
7. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made during the past quarter, &c.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th January 1876.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver, Tortoise shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at Belgaum, a 1st class TONGA, HARNESS, &c., in excellent order. Handsome ponies, quiet to ride or drive Rs. 350. Address Post Master, Belgaum or Satara

WANTED, A MINIATURE DOGCART or Buggy, suitable for Pony about 12 Hands. Apply, stating price. *Bombay Gazette*, C. L. AIMANT.

IC MACHINE FOR SALE—One by Siebe and Wiser, in good order; cut-turn 15lbs per hour. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, lately returned from ENGLAND, wishes RE ENGAGEMENT as a NURSE or LADY'S COMPANION. Has good Testimonials. Apply to "H. E. A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1874. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of further supplies of GYMKHANA KIT, which have been carefully selected by Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & Co., for whose manufactures they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing materials, and whose practical knowledge secures to constituents advantages rarely obtainable in India.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this kit at a small increase on English retail rates guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best manufacture.

REVISED LIST, 1ST OCTOBER 1875.

CASH RATES.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 0
Do. Double do. for Club use ... ,,	3 8

BATS.

All Cane	10 12
Single Cane	9 0
Double Cane	10 0
Single Whalebone	9 0
Double Do.	10 8
Match Bats, best selected	6 0
Do. do. for practice	5 0
Presentation Bats	16 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5 0
Gauntlets Extra Quality for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ... ,,	6 4

LEG GUARDS.

Guards—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin	6 0 to 7 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, best, with and without brass tops and iron points, from Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with ropes, strong ropes, with fern ... &c. ... each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards	7 0 to 10 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality ... ... per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8 to 10 0
Scoring Sheets ... ... per dozen	2 4
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition ... ... each	0 12

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malings.

Racket Bats, of best quality ...	10 0
Do. do. Cane Handled ...	12 0
Do. Balls ... per dozen	1 0
Five do.	3 0
Racket Shoes best quality ...	10 0
Do. Presses ... from	6 8 to 10 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ... ... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ... ... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin ... per set of 4	9 0

GOLF KIT.

From the celebrated maker, "Tom Morris," of St. Andrew's, Scotland.

Play Clubs ... ... each	2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons ... ,,	2 12
Putters ... ... ,,	2 12
Cleek and Irons ... ... ,,	4 0
Balls ... per dozen	9 0
Golfer's Manual ... ... each	1 0
Play Heads, &c. ... ... ,,	2 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 5 ...	7 0
Do. do. do. do. 6 ...	8 0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins ... ... at per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 8
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1 0

Weights 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair

(The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD AND LAWN TENNIS KIT.
FISHING, AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ... 10 to	16	8
Overland Suits	35	0
Warm Suits	30	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0
Dressing Gowns ... 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8
English Cambric do.	4	0
Best Shirting do.	3	8
Silk and Wool do.	8	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8	8
Worm do.	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-0 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ... 6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Sea-skin Caps ... 6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats ... 3-8 to	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ... ... 3-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ... ... each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Plaids ... ... 10 to	15	0
Tennis or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ... ... From	22	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ... 12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	35	0
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladie's Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8

	Rs.	a.
Gents' Dressing Cases ...	11	8
Solied Linen Bags, all sizes ... ... 5 to	6	0
Cash Bags	4	0
Courier Bags ... 4-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ... 3 to	4	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	7	8
Engineer Leather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do ...	7	8
Kidding Cushions Bedstead	35	0
Cork Mattresses	19	8
Cotton do.	15	0
Rug Straps ... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Sheeting ...	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting ...	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Ladies' Fancy Collars ...	35	0
Linen Collars ... doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Tams, Cap	3	0
Sailors' Knit ... 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ... ... 1-8 to	4	0

	Rs.	a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker from ...	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	8	8
Soap Bo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH JAN. 1876.

THE long looked-for turn in business seems yet as far off as ever, the feeling to-day being almost as dull as during the late holidays. The main cause of this state of affairs is the lateness of the Cotton Crop, but it is partially due also to the irregularity with which telegrams are coming to hand. Reuter's subscription messages have been coming through in fair time, but in some cases private messages have been delayed, and it is on these that business is really based.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed steady, the day's sales being 12,000 bales, prices unchanged on the spot while to arrive no quotations are given. This morning's report is quiet probable sales, 10,000 bales, actual imports 8,000.

From New York Mid. Uplands on the spot is still quoted at 13¼ cents, but February shipment is 1/16 higher, being now 13⅛ cents. per lb. Gold has declined to 112¼, but Exchange on London is quoted at £4 84½ per £ Sterling. The receipts at the Ports are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts	26,000	10,000	19,000
Four days' „	74,000	48,000	84,000
Total since 1st Sep.	2,417,000	2,173,000	20,17,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady, but no quotations are given. Reuter calls the London Cotton Market quiet but steady, but at the same time quotes a decline in Mid. Plantation Ceylon of 4s. 6d. and in Native of 2s. per cwt., while Mysore has further advanced 6d. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered in value. Bombay Linseed is quoted 6d. and Ferozepore Rapeseed 2s. 6d. per quarter lower.

A further withdrawal of £63,000 from the Bank of England is reported, but the amount is of no importance except as showing that the advance in the rate of discount has not apparently been sufficient to stop withdrawals.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 93¾ ; French Rentes at 104¾. A further decline has taken place in Bar Silver in London, the quotation now being 55½d. per oz., and even at this, the general opinion seems to be that we have still to see a further decline. For the time being the production seems certainly to be ahead of the world's requirements, but if the price goes much lower it would probably have the effect of putting the more expensive mines out of work and so restrict production. This would necessarily be a work of some time but we saw the same course followed in Copper a few years ago, and it seems the only means by which the price is likely to recover.

The fortnightly biddings for the Council drafts on India in London yesterday resulted in £280 000 being allotted to Calcutta and £20,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 9d. 37 and £300,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9d. 38 per rupee, tenders in Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 9½d receiving 15 per cent and on Bombay 14 per cent of the amounts offered for. These rates show a decline of about 1-16 d as compared with the last bidding and are higher than were generally looked for on this side. STERLING EXCHANGE here has accordingly evinced more steadiness and for demand an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. has been established, but for private paper quotations are unaltered and there is still more anxiety to buy than sell. The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have raised their rates of discount 1 per cent. all round to-day, but in the present state of the Money Market the movement is not likely to have much if any effect here. We quote Bills on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 9 11-32 to 3d. per Rupee	
Do. Telegraphic	ls. 9 5-16d.	„
Do. 6 months' sight	ls. 9 13-16d.	„
Credits 3	„ ls. 9⅜ at 13-16d.	„
Documents 3	„ ls. 9 13-16d.	„

On Calcutta there is no alteration.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at fully yesterday's rates. Business has been done in Fours at Rs. 102 11/16 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 107.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm but with only a moderate business doing. Agra Bank shares have advanced Re. 1, Port Canning Land Rs. 5, Broach Mills Rs. 10, Colaba Spinning Rs. 25, Dhurrumsey Spinning Rs. 10, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5, Morarjee Spinning Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading shares are in request at Rs. 1,680, an advance of Rs. 30 per share, and G. I. P. Railway Stock has again risen Rs. 2 per £20 stock.

COTTON continues dull with only a very limited business passing, the transactions on the Green being restricted to some small lots of [illegible] at Rs. 177 per candy full-pressed. For good fair Oomra up-country agents are asking Rs. 177 but buyers are unable to pay the price and the demand is almost entirely on the better qualities fully good fair and upwards.

FREIGHTS are firm at £2-7-6by Canal Steamers for Liverpool but there is no extent of cargo offering at the rate and nothing but the limited quantity of tonnage on the berth supports the market.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. Prices are unchanged and there is no alteration in the position of the market to notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
200,000	100	all	8 p.c.	Agra Bank	93
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,495
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New. ...	677½
10,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,780
80,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China.	270
240,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	280
40,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	Commercial Bank of India.	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	488

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	7,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,100
7,800	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,732	2,000	2,000	200 p. a.	Masagon Land	650
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	200 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,440
300	2,000	1,500	60 pc.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	625 xd
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
1,800	12,000	11,000	425 pc.	Apollo Press Co.	3,500
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	65 pc.	Berar Company (New)...	505
400	250	all	42 pc.	Indian Press Co.	260
200	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	105
200	1,500	all	75 pc.	Carwar Co.	825 xd
250	...	...	...	Colaba Press Co	80
600	1,250	all	700 pc.	Colaba Press Co	3,800 xd
250	500	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	200
832	1,000	all	60 pc.	East India Press Co.....	1,175
150	5,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	1,950
300	2,000	2,000	15 pa.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 pc.	French Press Co	495
1,150	...	1,400	100 pa.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
3,135	...	3,135	45 pc.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	400
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 pc.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 pc.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	550
400	500	750	60 pc.	Scinde Press Co.....	416
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,175
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
650	1,000	...	125 pc*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£90	118⅝	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	958
£20	108	14⅛ do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	196
£20	68	7 3 do.	Ditto	72
£20	21	2 1 do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	...	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
418	120	9 18 do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES*

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
600	1,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,400
940	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,080
1,500	500	all	150 pc	Bro ch Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	675
2,800	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	910
1,500	1,000	all	80 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	895
2,400	1,000	all	80 pc*	Great Eastern	1,050
700	1,000	all	60 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	970
600	1,000	all	125 p.c	Imperial Balloo Mills	990
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	800
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	500	300	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,135
1,050	1,000	all	160 pc*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,150
4,000	600	all	60 pc*	Oriental	715
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Soondarbas Spinning ...	975
800	1,000	850	150 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	15,500	1500	240 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,680
1,000	50	all	4 pct.	Bombay Gas Company..	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	650
500	500	300	30 pa.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	30
5,000	50	all	4 pc	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	25
1,200	100	all	20 pc	Treasher & Co.	410
...	250	all	40 pc	Viegas Patent Slip	32

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29 904
Temperature of the Air.....	75 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69 2
Dew Point	61 3
Relative humidity of Air	0 627
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81 5
Minimum do.	69 8
General Direction of wind	N, NE, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	216

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. ZEREENO, 917 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with an cargo from London.

THE S. S. ASIA, 883 tons, Captain A. Patean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (December 19th), with a cargo of 13,213 bags sugar, and nine first class and thirty-three deck passengers. The vessel is consignedto Messrs L. Sibillie and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crawdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Pedder and forty-eight deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Ceylia (s)	Holmes	Liverpool, Dec 5.
6	Asia (s).....	Patean	Mauritius, Dec 19.
	Puttialla (s).....	Crowden	Kurrachee, Jany 3.
	Warren Hastings ...	Woolridge ...	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Nimrod	Lyle	Moulmein.
	Euxine	Hoy.....	Rangoon.
	Caranjah	Owens	Diamond Island.
	Grendloven	Widdleton ...	Akyab.
	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Precurseur, to Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
3	Hindoostan(s).....	Gardener	Hong-Kong, Dec 18.
	D. of Lancaster(s)...	Russell	London, Nov 16.
	Canara (s)	Sanders.....	Bombay, Dec 11.
	Vicksburg.....	Clark	Janiero, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
2	Khondhalla (s)	.....	.....
	Glenfalloch (s)	.....	.....
	Jumna	.....	.....
	City of Madras	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 90 boxes bar soap, Mahamedally Budroodin.
Tagus s, 50 boxes soap, Hajee Sulleman Acoob Sons and Co; 1 bundles hoop iron, Ralli Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Bangalore s, 4 casks sherry, 1 cask claret and 1 cask brandy, Rogers and Co.
Gwalior s, 15 cases slate pencil, Namraj Wadooram.
Khedive s, 1 case port, Cuzler, Palmer and Co.
Thomas s, 2 cases glasswa re, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
India s, 210 cases old tom, Eduljee Rustomjee Modi.
Macedonia s, 1 keg whi-key, Jemsetjee Framjee.
Rajpoot, 9 cases glass w re, B M Punthuckey.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 230 cases brandy, M and E Bejonjee.
Precurseur s, 560 cases brandy, Mecwanj e and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 125 cases ginger, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 66 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondeejee ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 20 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 10 bales wool, Soorjee Bhanjee ; 30 bales wool, Topun Enderjee ; 31 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund ; 100 bales hemp, Dayall Poonjee.
Tagus s, 180 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutsow.
Vizon s, 75 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 1,200 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien, 325 cases cloves, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co; 900 bales linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Khedive s, 6 bales hides Cassombhoy Nanjee ; 85 cases oilmanstore, Peerbhoy Assur ; 141 boxes aloes s cons, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 300 bags myrabolams, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 84 cases mother o' pearl shells, Suchoobhoy Khakey ; 37 bundles deer horns, Jocsub Lutcef ; 7 bales skins, Remtools Bowla ; 7 bales shin, Abdoola Dawood ; 7 packages country tobacco, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 14 cases fish maws, Ruzubally Alliruza ; 7 cases fishmaws, Rujam Ajoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

pera s, 1,040 bags teel see, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Assyria s, 215 bags gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 10 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 7 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive s, 50 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co.
Rajpoot, 1,000 packets rapeseed, Veerjee Purshotum.

FOR NAPLES.

Assyria s, 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 15 bales yarn, C Byramjee ; 10 bales twist, Mooljee Luckmedass ; 63 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmeenaron ; 84 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda s, 48 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1315 Benclough, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2092 Rhedive (s), Steward—Mail's, 17th Jan.

FOR LONDON OR HAVRE.

495 Valkyrien, Edom.
[illegible]
1081 Vizon (s), O'Keefe—Ewart, Lathum & Co.
1547 Tagus (s), Tyson—Nusserwanjee Dinshaw.
1022 Zante (s), Fox—Remington & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1944 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HULL.

1090 Lalla, Vance.
1207 Nyanza (s), Fisher—N. Dinshaw.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1203 Pera (s), Methven—Mails, 10th Jan.
1540 Zambesi (s) Symons, Mail's, 24th Jan.

FOR GENOA &c.

1139 Assiria (s), Boselli—C. Groudona.

FOR TRIESTE.

1948 Ettore (s), Lazarich—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1450 Othello, Efford—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1349 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co.
1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1356 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1146 Golden Age, Quicke.
638 Roma Capitole, Ozilli.

FOR HONGKONG.

1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—Mails, 11th Jan.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

1082 Cashmere (s), Melvill—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1318 Africa (s), Hutchesen—B. I. S. N. Co.
663 Ellen Issabella, Dupuy.
1138 Glenroy, Bews.
1082 Magnolia, Wilson.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1005 Diadem, Smith—Wallace & Co.
1086 Nimrod, Tyjee—Wallace & Co.
1240 Salsette, Mackay.
1094 Stamboul, Lee.

FOR COCHIN.

204 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR JEDDAH.

548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.

FOR MAURITIUS.

486 Zingre, Williams.

FOR PONDICHERY, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

1090 Precurseur (s), Viellot—N. Ardseer & Sons.

NOT FIXED.

208 Alfred Michael, Svenson.
993 Antrim, Prendergast—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
2808 Almora (s), Howell—B. S. I. N. Co.
883 Asia (s), Patean—L. Sibille & Co.
1275 Benefactors, if Modell—E. Latham & Co.
1686 Celia (s), Holmes.
1112 Choice, Marsters.
894 Choice, Harrison.
990 City Camp, Green—Finlay, Muir & Co.
466 Corsair, Trott.
1986 Clydesdale, Hatfield.
2156 Deccan (s), Gaby—B. and O. Co.
487 Fairy, Johnson.
1467 Hannah, Small.
587 Heros, Alsen.
1470 Knight Companion, Rosch—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
993 Miningtu, Phillips—Finlay Muir & Co.
1420 Morayshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
984 Princess Somerset, Anderson—F. Muir & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Powies—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1692 Prince Amadeo, Linskill.
494 Rafaella (s), Crowden—B. I. S. N. Co.
473 Scoloo, Gibbs.
391 Susan, E. Voorhis, Fulford—Bell, Brandenburgh & Co.
1055 Sea Chief, Phillips.
1440 Timor (s). Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

107 Amisade, Nacoda.
80 Emanuel, Nacoda.
1185 Futtay Mobaruck, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
51 Fioride Mar—Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.
934 St. Bernard, Tullock—S. Tyabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun-boat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1061 Dalhousie (s), Warner.
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
2035 Nowsha (s) 31, Douglas.
1033 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Howard, Lieut, Bombay Royal Artillery, from duty, from England.
Swinton, Major, Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Mcdonald, Lieut, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Gillmor, Captain, Bombay 17th Regt, N I, on Med Cert, from Surat.

JANUARY 6.

Hughes, Lieut Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poorundhur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Saunders, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, to Baroda.

JANUARY 6.

Gillespie, Major, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, on duty to Belgaum.
Thorp, Lieut Col. Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Waring, Major, Bombay Chief Inspt of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Howard, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS, Poona, 5th January 1876.

Under instructions from H M's Secy of State for India, it is notified that the patterns and dates of issue of great Coats and Cloaks can be furnished in the inspection returns of Stores taken by time expired men and invalids returning to England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lt R A Montgomery, Supernumerary List, has been posted to D Batty 9th Bde R A.

Under instruction from the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards, Capt J H S Ruxton, 2nd Batn 15th Foot, is directed to proceed to Edinburgh for duty with the Regt Depot.

Major C W Yonge, R C L, is placed on general duty, Mhow.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Arty—Veterinary Surgeon W H Kemp (2 Batty C Bde) for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Royal Arty—Lt R A Montgomery (D Batty 9th Bde) from the 8th Jan 1876 to the 6th March 1876, to Bombay, to study the Native Languages.

Staff Corps,—Lt Col C O Lord, Wing Officer, 13th Regt N I, to remain in Bombay, from 1st to 31st Jan 1876, in extension, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg Major D Simpson, for the 2nd Jany 1876, in extension, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col F H Hanmer, B1 S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the Furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj Genl J Forbes, C B, C.vry, is appointed to the Divisional Staff, vice Lt Genl Sir Edward Russell, whose tenure of Command expires on the 5th inst.

The undermentioned Officer of the S C is entitled to the Col's allowance, from the date specified :—

Lt Col (Lt Genl) Robert Romer Younghusband, C B, 27th Dec 1875.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six Year's service, to be Lt Cols from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Maj Thomas Ernest Britten, 26th Dec 1875, and Maj William Hicks, 29th Dec 1875.

The following promotions and reversions in the Ordnance Dep are ordered :—

Mangina raj (Actg Sub-Condtr) Joseph Allen to be Sub-Condtr, from the 25th Novr 1875, vice Sub-Condtr Templeton, remanded to Regtl duty.

Sub-Condtr Joseph Toombs to be Actg Sub-Condtr, and Magazine Serjt Charles William Salter to be Actg Sub-Condtr from the 26th Nov 1875, in succession to Sub-Condtr and Actg Condtr Templeton, remanded.

Sub-Condtr Samuel Sparrow to be Actg Condtr and Magazine Serjt Richard Creswell Webb to be Actg Sub-Condtr, from the 26th Nov 1875, in succession to Macdonald, proceeded to Europe on Medical certificate.

Asst Commissary John Blair to be Actg Depy-Commissary from the 1st Dec 1875, Vice Hazelgrove, absent on furlough on medical certificate.

Depy Asst Commissary (Actg Depy Commissary) David Vint to revert to Actg Asst Commissary, Condtr (Actg Asst Commissary) H D Forde to revert to Actg Depy Asst Commissary Edward McKenzie to revert to Condtr, Actg Condtr Samuel Sparrow to revert to Sub-Condtr, and Acting Sub-Condtr Richard Creswell Webb to revert to Magazine Serjeant, from the 1st Dec 1875, consequent on the return from furlough of Asst Commissary Blair.

Actg Condtr Joseph Toombs to revert to Sub-Condtr, and Actg Sub-Condtr Charles William Salter to revert to Magazine Serjt, from the 17th Dec 1875, consequent on the return from furlough of Sub-Condtr Wood.

Sub-Condtr Julian Wood to be Actg Condtr from the 17th Dec 1875, vice Toombs, reverted.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted by the Secy of state for India to return to duty :—

Lt Col J Alder, S C Sub-Condtr J Gargrave Barnch Dept, and Col J A S Faulkner, Infantry,

Capt F A Beville, Inft, has been granted an extension of leave for two months, on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made in the P W Dept, in succession to Condtr Tait, deceased, 19th July 1875 :—

Condtr William Wood (Supernumerary) to be a Condtr on the Establishment, dated 16th Sept 1868.

Sergt John Sullivan to be sub-Condtr, dated 13th July 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry F Aston to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr Birdwood, or until further orders.

Mr M B Baker to act as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the attached station of Sholapur until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 17 of Act X of 1874 (The Criminal Procedure Code), the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Baker to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases at the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

Under the provisions of Sec. 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869, H E in Council is also pleased to confirm the Subordinate Judge in the powers of a Joint Judge within the part of the Poona Dist forming the Collectorate of Sholapur.

The Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the Translator's Office, High Court, to take effect from the 1st Nov 1875 :—

Mr Bal Bapoo to be Translator and Interpreter on the Additional Establishment.

Mr Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, B A, to succeed Mr Bal Bapoo as Asst Translator and Interpreter on the Additional Establishment.

Mr Anandrao Sitaram Prabhakar, B A, to succeed Mr Govind Ramchandra Khandekar as Asst Translator and Interpreter on the Additional Establishment.

Mr Hormasjee Roostamjee Umrivar to succeed to Mr Anandrao Sitaram Prabhakar as Asst Translator and Interpreter and the Additional Establishment.

Mr Raghunath Gopal Deshmukh, B A, to succeed Mr Hormusjee Roostamjee Umrigar as Asst Translator and Interpreter on the Additional Establishment.

Mr Sorabji Edalji to succeed Mr Raghunath Gopal Deshmuck as Asst Translator and Interpreter on the Permanent Establishment.

The Hon the Govr in Council is also pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr Javerlal Ghelabhay Desai to be an Asst Translator and Interpreter on the Permanent Establishment, to take effect from the date of his taking charge of his duties.

Mr G Ayerst to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Political Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth to act, until further orders, as Under-Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Depts, and as Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, from the date on which Mr W Lee-Warner ceases to act in those appointments.

Mr C B Izon to cancel charge of the Office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, at Nasik, on the 22nd ult, in the afternoon.

The Hon. the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr J L John-ton, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Tanna, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magts of the second and third classes in the Talukas which are placed in his revenue charge (Sec. 266).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Dumbar, Asst Conservator of Forests, Satara, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months,

Mr C P B Wiltshire to act as Second Asst Collr of Dharwar during the absence, on privil ge leave, of Mr A B Steward, or until further orders

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

A K Nairne to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Poona during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr G Norman, or until further orders.

Mr J L Johnston to act as First Asst Collr of Tanna during the absence on other duty, of Mr Nairne, or until further orders.

Mr W Allen to act as Second Asst Collr of Tanna while Mr Johnston acts as First Asst Coll of Tanna, or until further ord-rs.

Mr C E G Crawford to act as Second Asst Collr of Ahmedabad from 2nd to 31st Oct 1875 both days inclusive.

Mr J Hearn, Huzur Depy Collr, Khandesh, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, on private affairs, from the granting thereof.

Mr J C Whitcombe, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, third grade, is promoted to the second grade, with effect from 14th Dec 1875.

Messrs H E Watson, R M Lambert, and G MacLeod acted as First, Second, and Third Class Depy Collrs in Sind, respectively, from 6th August to 31st Dec 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr H Mainwaring, Asst Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from 12th Oct 1875.

Mr W Loch to act as a Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Poona until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Major J Davies, Civil Surgeon, Kaira, has been allowed subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, from the 14th Oct 1875.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Propert, Extra First Asst Coll for the Panch Mahals has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg W Gray and I B Lyon respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College on the 22nd ult after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs A Shewan and G W Whitworth delivered over and respectively received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Coll., Satara, on the 17th inst in the forenoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	1876 Jan. 10	8-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	„ 8	8 P.M. No	after
China	„ 11	4 P.M.	packet
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 17	8-30 P.M.	4 P.M
Zanzibar, &c.....	„ —	8-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAILS.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday noon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All Mails will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 10	Monday..... Jan. 24
„	„ 17	„ ..... „ 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan. 11	Tuesday	Jan. 25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday..... Jan. 8

In accordance

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT BENARES.

BENARES, 5TH JAN., 11-40 P.M.

The Prince arrived here last evening (4 h) and was warmly received at the station *en route* to Camp.

This morning (5th) he received an address from the Municipality and held a levee afterwards; inspected specimens of Benares workmanship besides different breeds of cattle.

A visit was paid in the afternoon to the Maharaja of Vizianagram, who was conducted to the Town Hall which the Prince opened, and then laid the foundation stone of the Hospital.

The Prince visited the different temples, including the Monkey and the Golden temples. The Prince then proceeded to the Castle of the Raja of Benares up the Ganges, where he was gorgeously received in full Oriental splendour by the Raja's troops, mounted on horses, elephants and camels. The display was picturesque and imposing. The Prince received several gifts from the Raja.

When dusk set in the Prince viewed the illuminations of the City from the Castle roof. The entire length of the City along the river bank was splendidly illuminated; the architectural beauty and great height of the majority of the buildings adding greatly to the scene; nothing yet witnessed can compare with it. There was a grand display of fireworks on each bank of the river.

The Prince leaves for Lucknow to-morrow morning.

REGIMENTAL CHANGES.

LONDON, 5TH JAN.

Lieutenant General Sir Edward Alan Holdich, K. C. B., has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 57th Foot in succession to General Freeman Murray, who becomes Colonel of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, 5TH JAN.

Cherif Pacha, Minister for the Interior, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Nubar Pacha, who has resigned office in consequence of the Ministry of Commerce having been separated from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Rachet Pacha has been appointed Egyptian Minister of Commerce.

FRENCH ENVOY TO EGYPT.

PARIS, 5TH JAN.

France has sent a special Envoy to Egypt.

THE "TIMES" ON THE NEW VICEROYALTYSHIP.

LONDON, 6TH JAN.

The *Times* warmly approves the nomination of Lord Lytton to the Viceroyalty of India.

THE JUDICIAL REFORMS IN TURKEY.

PARIS, 6TH JAN.

The Turkish Reforms contemplated by the Northern Powers as announced on the 3rd inst., do not involve tutelage by the Powers. England has not yet replied, but France, without consulting England, has adhered to the scheme.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 6TH JAN.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, with the outward English Mails of the 24th ultimo, sailed for Bombay to-day at 5 A M.

The s. s. Bokhara, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed from here at the same hour.

LONDON, 5TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady. Fair Dhollera 4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account ..... 93¾.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 104¾.

Bar Silver ..... 55d.

The sum of £63,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

6TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from the United Kingdom 14 hours 54 minutes.
Minimum time, do. 1 hours 30 minutes.
Average time occupied, 9 hours 30 minutes.

We understand that the Bank of Bengal yesterday declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and have carried one lakh to Reserve Fund.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., is to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, when Mr. Lee-Warner rejoins his appointment of Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

It will be noticed in our advertising columns to-day that the G. I. P. Railway have made a liberal concession to officers not on duty proceeding to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. They will be able to travel in first class carriages from Bombay on payment of second class return fares.

Some more French Communists have escaped from New Caledonia, for a telegram from Brisbane to the *Melbourne Argus* says: "A party of timber cutters, who have arrived at Maryborough report that while out mustering horses, they met five men on Double Island Point beach in an utter state of prostration. They were escaped Communists, and had been twelve days at sea, the last four without water. The men and boat are now at Duke's Camp Wide Bay."

During the year 1876 ninety Officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—For Bengal 40, for Madras 30, and for Bombay 20; total 90.

It is stated that a sum of no less than four lakhs of rupees has already been subscribed for the establishment of the Behar Industrial School for the teaching of the practical sciences with a view of commemorating the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This is the sum which Bengal hopes to obtain with the assistance of Dr. Sarkar's Science Association. It must be admitted however, says the *Englishman*, that Behar has taken the lead in this matter, and Sir Richard Temple has not been backward to acknowledge the fact, for he has, we are informed, promised to make over the buildings forming the Pusa Stud to the Committee appointed to help in establishment of the College.

A correspondent from the Laroot branch of the Perak force, writing to the *Pioneer* from Qualiah Kangsa, concludes his letter, of the 23rd Dec., as follows:—Nothing new to relate. The Commissioner has departed for Penang to obtain further instructions from the Governor. It is supposed that there is nothing left for us to do, and that we shall speedily return to Calcutta. The two companies of The Buffs who went to Malacca have been left there to garrison the place and I suppose to be drawn upon in case of emergency. They say that application has been made to the authorities for permission to make the Presidency here instead of in its present position down the river. If this is decided, our vast labour here will not be thrown away.

The gentlemen at the India Office who dispense the honours of the "most exalted order" have strange ideas of merit and how it should be rewarded; but we certainly did not think, says the *Madras Times*, that they would ever have harnessed together Mr. Justice Holloway and certain other gentlemen who rejoice in the distinction of C. S. I. We can fancy they must have guessed Mr. Holloway's name without his knowledge, otherwise, they would have found that they had reckoned without their host; but really, they should have spared themselves the ridicule that such an appointment brings upon themselves. To decorate the greatest of Indian Judges with the same order of merit that is given to moderately successful policemen and schoolmasters, for instance, is just a little too absurd.

The following despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for India, with regard to the connection of Government officials with the press:—"My Lord,—The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 2nd of August, No. 44 of 1875, on the subject of the connection of Government officers with the public press, has been considered by me in Council. I approve of the orders which your Excellency in Council has issued. They are in accordance with the instructions which have from time to time been conveyed to the Indian Government by the Court of Directors and Her Majesty's Government. They will facilitate the proper performance of confidential functions, and will protect the officers under your orders from imputations which are very seldom deserved."

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 30th December 1875, that no rain has fallen during the week except some showers in Shikarpur (Sind), slight falls in Mymensingh and Rungpore (Bengal) and showers, generally slight, in most districts of the Punjab. In Madras and Bombay prospects continue satisfactory: exotic cotton is said to have been attacked by blight in Dharwar. Throughout the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana the prospects of the *rabi* are very good. In Bengal there is no change: prospects are good, except in the northern districts and Behar, but rain is generally wanted in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab reports continue favourable. In Mysore the prolonged want of rain still causes appprehension as to the prospects of the season.

The *World*:—In the days when the Rev. J. B. Purchas used to hold forth to a crowd of devotees in his chapel in St. James's-street, ritualistic costume and its mysteries was a subject of earnest study and conversation on the part of the ladies of Brighton. That epidemic seems to have subsided, and now-a-days the fair visitors seem to be devoting their attention to 'rinkalistic' dress, which, it would appear, according to the current number of the *Queen*, is fully as mysterious and quite as elaborate as the most correct and severe of ecclesiastical vestments. The *Queen* says in the course of a long article on the subject:—

"Nothing can be more suitable or becoming than a furtrimmed costume of warm, soft, but not too heavy material; the skirt should be short, well cut, and gored; but surely it is not unnecessary to have them so tight that none but small bijoux limbs of chamois can fit beneath; at least, this is, I hear, what some "would-be" leaders of fashion declare, and they dress accordingly. Others, indeed slightly modify it by wearing a sham petticoat, namely a flounce about four fingers deep tacked inside the gown."

From a tolerably wide experience of 'rinkualism,' I should say that it was *not* necessary to have the costume so tight as to involve the conditions indicated. But of course the *Queen* is more likely to be well informed on such matters than I am.

We are told by the *Madras Athenæum* that Mr. P. Ratnavelu Chetty, the eldest son of the Madras Municipal Assessor, and a graduate of the Madras University, has been pursuing in England the prescribed course for the Indian Civil Service, and keeping his Term in Lincoln's Inn. This young man, with his love for academical distinction, joined the Balliol College in Oxford a few months ago, and has since passed the Balliol Mathematical Scholarship Examination with success. The Examiners placed him first on the list, but as his two years' course for the Indian Civil Service will expire shortly and he cannot, therefore, possibly stay in Oxford long enough to go through the regular University course for obtaining the full benefit of the scholarship, the college have conferred upon him an honorary scholarship, and resolved to give him a prize of books worth about £50, in recognition of the way in which he has acquitted himself at the examination, a thing which appears to have no precedent in the annals of the University. He has also won a prize for distinction at the last periodical examination for the Indian Civil Service, in one of the Indian languages; and the lands going in for the Junior Mathematical Scholarship, the greatest distinction this Oxford can confer on an Under graduate, pass also for the Sanskrit Scholarship if it does not interfere with the other courses to which he is bound.

The trials with the new flying machine invented for employment in military operations were carried out on Chatham lines on Dec. 15th under the superintendence of Mr. Simmonds, the inventor, a large number of officers of the Royal Engineers, together with others from the garrison, being present. The apparatus is constructed to rise by means of the wind alone to any required height, and to take up one or more persons, so as to enable them to extend their view over a large extent of country. It is constructed of light but strong canvas, something in the shape of a gigantic umbrella with four arms, on which canvas is stretched, a pole answering to an umbrella handle passing through the centre, to which the four arms are fastened, the whole being further strengthened by means of iron wires. Its weight is about 1 cwt. A second machine also tried which is a little smaller. Owing, perhaps, to there being but a slight wind blowing, the experimental trials ended in failure. The machine was raised much in the same way as a kite; a number of the Royal Engineers dragging it along at a run by means of a long rope—bags of sand being used as ballast, and to represent the person supposed to be carried. After attaining an altitude of about 100 feet, it suddenly came to the ground with a crash, breaking the machine to pieces, and suffering other damage. No further trials took place; but attempts were made to use the smaller of the machines, with, however equally unsatisfactory results. The experiments which had occupied some time, were then discontinued, but they will be resumed on a fitting opportunity by Mr. Simmonds, who expresses himself sanguine of the success of his invention.

The *Economiste Francais* continues its description of the Sultan's habits and expenditure. He pays almost daily visits, it says, to his collection of wild beasts and birds. Some he makes favorites, while to the others he takes a dislike from the tone of their voice or other causes, and they are banished from the Imperial gardens to the extremity of the Seraglio. Men-of-war are sent to all parts of the world to increase his collection, and the Governor of every Province tries to afford him an agreeable surprise by costly presents—Arabian horses, carpets, fruits, &c. So, too, wealthy Mahomedans as soon as they purchase a handsome slave send her to the Sultan Valide, who never refuses her. The presents, of course, do not come out of the officials' own pockets, but rather serve to swell their gains, for they take ten horses from the tax-payers for one that they send the Sultan. Of late years pictures and vases from China and Japan have accompanied these gifts, the Sultan having taken a passion for these, and having spent this year £60,000 on pictures. The palace expenditure has been £2,000,000 a year ever since his accession. His servants number 5,500—the kitchens employing 500 the stables 400, the menagerie 200, while there are 400 Caikdjis, 400 musicians, 300 doorkeepers of the 21 Palaces and Kiosques, and 100 porters. The Harem has 1,200 inmates. The Sultan has 25 aides-de-camp, seven chamberlains, six secretaries, and at least 150 *employés* with various functions. There are 50 medical men, 150 black eunuchs, and 100 Harem messengers. Many of these servants are married, and feed their families with the broken meat, while they have under servants, so that 7,000 persons are daily fed in the Palace at an average cost of 5f. a day, or £500,000 a year. The horses, 600 in number, are mostly presented by the Khedive, who also annually sends costly jewels, pictures, and birds. The stables cost at least £40,000 a year and the Harem £160,000 while the pensions to the Imperial Family amount to £1 821 600 and repairs to the Palaces and Kiosques £80,000, not to speak of the Sultan's passion for building, which since his accession must have swallowed up at least £560,000. His nominal Civil List being only £1,240,000 the remainder of the £2 000,000 must figure in the Budget under other items.

The *Madras Times* very sensibly remarks that "the man who lends a newspaper *gratis* to another man, and he who receives it, as a regular practice founded on principles of economy, may not be dishonest, but he hardly can be counted a very high-principled man." The late Mr. Connon was fond of telling a story about a friend of his who was not very well off, and to whom, out of kindness, he used to send a free copy of the *Bombay Gazette*. Having written one day an article he was particularly proud of, and being anxious, as most journalists would be in the like case, to be patted on the back for it, Mr. Connon asked his friend, when he met him in the evening, what he had thought of that article in the *Gazette*. "Well, to tell you the truth," said his friend, "I really haven't seen the paper to-day, for it goes up and down Colaba to so many people that I often hardly get a look at it myself." "That free paper," Mr. Connon used to add, in his most impressive manner, "was stopped the next morning." Such extreme cases of human depravity are happily rare. A subscriber, however, may consider that he has a right to do what he likes with his own copy of a paper, and so of course he has within certain limits. But, when he makes a practice of lending it to one or two neighbours who are too mean, not too poor, to become subscribers themselves, he ought to reflect that he is really picking the newspaper proprietor's pocket. A newspaper is the cheapest thing in India. It only costs half as much as a peg. Yet men who make no scruple of drinking ten pegs a day are not ashamed to beg the loan of a newspaper. Why cannot they understand that it is morally as disgraceful a thing to sponge on other people for newspapers as it would be to hang about a bar all day and sponge on one's friends for pegs? We make these remarks for the general benefit of the Indian press, not in our own interest, for we believe the *Bombay Gazette* is at present the most prosperous newspaper in India. We have made a clear gain of several hundred subscribers during the last two years; and it may be mentioned, as an interesting fact in the history of journalism, that we sold nearly 5,000 copies of our *Overland Summary* of November 15, 1875, containing an account of the Prince's visit to Bombay. This is, we suppose, the largest newspaper sale on record in India. So great, in fact, is the prosperity of the *Gazette*, that, should it last—and there is no sign of a break in it yet—the proprietor feels an assured hope that, by the time he attains the age of Methuselah, he will, if he works like a nigger meanwhile, be able to get out of the property an income equal to that of a third class civil servant, a first class merchant's clerk, or a colonel in the army. And yet people say journalism is not a paying profession in India!

The following story, so well told by the *Englishman*, explains how "pearls of ocean" may possibly 'transpire':—

When at the school children's fete at Bombay His Royal Highness first bowed his Royal head to receive the customary floral garland of Indian ceremony he did not know what to do with it. Later on, he too readily acquired facility in divesting himself of the heavily scented decoration, and passing it on to attendants to be despatched to oblivion. We do not mean to imply that His Royal Highness ever does such a rude thing as to divest himself of the sacrificial garland before it has quite fulfilled its purpose; but it is doubtful whether he has yet learned that the evanescent offering may have deftly intertwined within it complimentary *nazzars* of permanent value—even pearls of price. Till now there has happened at least once in the course of His Royal Highness's return visits to the Princes and Chiefs assembled in Bombay, and if the "Assistant Private Secretary" could only gather two or three of the missing links required to complete the story, and slightly embellish the whole, there would be matter for a lively paragraph wherewith to vary what, in spite of Dr. Russell's art, must prove (to Indian readers at any rate) a somewhat monotonous history. The garland in question was lifted lightly by His Royal Highness from off his capacious shoulders, and handed, heavy with rose water, to one of his aides-de-camp or courtiers in the group behind. Thus the discarded gift was passed from hand to hand, when, finally, it was (or should have been) thrown by the belted menials of the lower official decree into a huge basket serving as the receptacle of such unconsidered trifles as decaying wreaths. At this stage in the little story occur the missing links. Not until a couple of days after the passing of the garland to oblivion did it "transpire"—and nobody knows now—that the wreath was not all of jasmine or *mahwa* flowers, but had been interwoven with pearls of ocean. Then arose the "emergent" question, who got the wreath? To this the obvious but unsatisfactory reply was ready, "who should get it but—the sweeper?" As to this humble functionary, there was much force in his plea of *non mi recordo*. If distinguished political officers did not know that Native Chiefs are wont to entwine pearls amidst floral offerings how was a poor slave like him to know that all the fortune was slipping through his fingers? Of course he had thrown the decaying flowers on the rubbish heap, and there was an end of the matter for him. This was eminently unsatisfactory, for again it transpired (usefully vague word this) that at least one of the Chief's *Chaprásis* was aware that the garland was weighted, and it was more than suspected that one of the local Government's peons had very early information of the nature of the wreath. At this juncture the case appears to have been taken in hand by the Postmaster General—a functionary whose advent in this already tangled scene strikes one as odd, being like that of the *Deus ex machina* in a badly-constructed fairy tale. But this keen-witted officer expedited the search by overawing the *bawáder* of the local peons, and the upshot of it was that three small pearls (no allusion to the three black crows) were found, but whether in the lodging of the sweeper, in the house of the *bará bábú*, or placed by the searchers there they were found, deponent sayeth not. Indeed, there is no deponent at all in the case; for, though at one time it was gravely proposed to call in the police, the investigation was wisely left in the Postmaster General and other amateur detectives. The other end of the chain was gently touched: in some informal way the Chief himself was asked, what about the pearls in the Prince's wreath? But His Highness (we forbear to indicate to which race or religion the Chief belongs) was equal to the unexpected emergency. He said that his garland was duly placed on the person of the *Shahzadah*, and it was not for him to know or ask anything more about it.

A CURE FOR DULLNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As there has been so much correspondence lately on the dullness of Bombay, I would suggest that the Gymkhana Club give a ball when their pavilion is ready for use, and that in the meanwhile the committee should see that the contractor puts a proper floor to the centre room and lays the planks lengthways instead of across.

The ball need not be an expensive one, if only light refreshments, cups and pegs are provided; and if it is a success, I don't see why periodical subscription balls should not be held there.

These, with Badminton for ladies once a week, would make Bombay somewhat more lively and sociable. If we have Badminton, however, I hope "trains and hats" will not be "the thing," as then the Gymkhana Badminton will degenerate into a bat and dress show and come to grief like the meetings at the Byculla Club.

If the ladies try to out each other down by the gorgeousness of their dresses, the gentlemen will have to do ditto in frock coats and neck-ties.

A MEMBER.

5th January.

MUSKETRY ON THE ESPLANADE—A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the excellent Commandant of the Marine Battalion—through the medium of your columns—that his awakening early morning service is sorely trying to the sick and weary souls in this hospital, and much more no doubt to the poor unfortunates in the Gooculdass Tejpall. This morning we were all aroused shortly after daybreak, many of us from our first short sleep, by a roll of musketry,—or riflery, I suppose I ought to call it—the troops being drawn up close to the Gooculdass Tejpall Hospital. Now, the bugle-calls and the band at daybreak is bad enough, but platoon and volley firing on the *maidan*, for an hour together, at any time of the day, is simple torture to us poor hospital inmates. Our hospital ain't a beauty like the Gooculdass, but there is surely no necessity for our having such an awful row outside so often. Exercise, I suppose, is necessary for the troops, and shooting, no doubt, now and then; but why not march them quietly through the native town to the Flats—(they might pick up a few recruits on the way)—and there blaze away to their heart's content. Or, if this is too far, they might be marched down to Back Bay, where they would neither spoil "Kennedy's Face," or disturb the peaceful slumbers of anybody—the morning land wind carrying the sound of the firing seaward. Hoping this remonstrance may have some effect in mitigating what is probably done thoughtlessly, and preventing me and others in a nervous state from thinking we are about to be massacred—or, at least, from suffering an all-day enduring headache.—Yours, &c.,

E. G. Hospital, 6th January. SLEEPLESS.

THE LATE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The death of Dr. Douglas, for just six years Bishop of Bombay, which we announced yesterday, will set agoing rumours as to his successor, one of which was disposed of on the 22nd of last month, just nine days after his death took place, an event of which no one in Bombay seems to have been at the time aware, and of which Reuter did not inform us. The selection that the Secretary of State will make will not be so important as if he were disposing of one of the English Sees, but there is sufficient sensitiveness amongst English churchmen in the Bombay diocese to render some precautions necessary, so as to avoid giving us a Bishop with views either very High or very Low Church. The late Bishop is credited by the London papers with having held "moderate" views, but he has hardly left that impression behind him in Bombay. His last acts before leaving Bombay in April last certainly displayed very High Church tendencies and he found a devoted disciple, now on leave, who did all that was possible to make the shrine at "Altamont" a fitting oratory for the faithful; but that, like many other human aspirations, has for some months been a thing of the past. Even the valuable help of the Cowley Fathers could not keep up alone the ardour needful for the support of Altamont, and the result has been a signal failure. The unsolicited introduction, too, of the Cowley Fathers to Bombay has proved that the supporters of extreme views and many ceremonies are not numerous here, and the chief anxiety of the Fathers now is to heal the wounds their advent caused. Dr. Douglas was, however, a sincere man, but as he was disposed to form a circle of his own and to pay little attention to those without it, he damaged the cause he advocated, and was consequently compelled to seek sometimes the advice often great authority on Church matters in Bombay, and at other times to lean to the views of a well-known High Churchman in this Presidency who may have suggested, perhaps, the employment of the Cowley Fathers and the opening of the little Church at Altamont.

Throughout his diocese Dr. Douglas has scattered some seeds of dissension through his steady purpose to spread Christianity by means of the Church of England only, and in so doing he has been accused of interfering with the work of other Christian ministers. Dr. Douglas' letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Indian Missions, which attracted a good deal of attention at the time it was written in 1872, admirably pourtrays the priestly character of the Missions which the Bishop sought to maintain. His successor will find the leadings of the late Bishop's work a very difficult undertaking, if he wishes to put an end to the jealousies that exist from this cause in some parts of the diocese. The determination that Dr. Douglas displayed to have his own way in these matters seemed to impart a certain acerbity to his proceedings, and his manner did not tend to allay the bitterness they created. Dr. Douglas was a good preacher, and we may remark here, that he was the only one of the clergy who could make himself heard throughout the Cathedral. The fault lies with the preacher who, if he were to speak slowly and distinctly might be heard in all parts of the Church whereas we believe now one half the congregation at the Cathedral seldom hears a word of either the prayers or the sermon. Dr. Douglas was not a wise administrator, nor did he possess the saintliness of Bishop Carr, or the consistency of Bishop Harding. His successor may possibly be able to impart to the Church of England in the diocese of Bombay the vigour it now seems to lack.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM 23RD TO 29TH DECEMBER 1875.

The name of the Egyptian officer who has proceeded from Zeyla in command of the relieving expedition to Hurrar, is Omer Azumee Pasha. Kasim Pasha, who arrived in the Mahroosa, and returned immediately to Suez in the same vessel for further reinforcements.

The s. s. Auguste, chartered at Suez by the Khedive, passed through Aden on 23rd December with 1,200 tons of coal for the Egyptian Squadron at Kismayo.

The latest accounts from Zanzibar state that the Egyptians hold Brava and Kismayo. The Sultan's troops occupy Marka, Mogdisho and Warshaikh, which were threatened by M'Killop Pasha.

The Diamond was protecting Lamo; and the Vestal was stationed between Lamo and Kismayo. The east African coast is disturbed by the lawless proceedings of the Egyptians, and trade was at a stand still. With the withdrawal of the Egyptian Squadron, it may be expected that trade will revive.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has abolished slavery in his northern provinces, thus showing himself in this respect a reformer far in advance of Turkey and Egypt.

H. M.'s s. Teazer arrived from England on the 26th December and remains for the present on the station for duty.

The native company of artillery embarked in the B. India Company's steamer Camilla on the 27th December *en route* to Jacobabad.

J. W. Schneider, Brigadier General,
Political Resident.

BOMBAY.

Furious Driving.—Meerjee Cutchra, a rekla driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

False Scales and Weights.—A shopkeeper at the Null Bazaar, named Coorjee Ragoojee, was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for having in his possession false weights and scales.

Baptist Church Soiree.—The annual soiree held at the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Junction Road Byculla, takes place on the 12th instant, at 7-30 p. m. Admission tickets are priced at one rupee.

A Missing Boy.—Shaik Ally Shaik Dawood, living at Khandywady, reported to the Police that his son, aged eleven years, has been missing since Wednesday noon. The boy when last seen had on his person a silver ornament. Enquiries are in progress.

Stealing Wearing Apparel.—A noted character, named Delawurtha Lallsha, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, of stealing wearing apparel belonging to Kooshna Vittoo, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Accident.—On Wednesday last, a native child about seven years of age, accidentally fell out of a window on the second storey of a house on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and having sustained serious injuries, was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th December 1875, was Rs. 43,66,018; add silver received during the week 21,287; Rs. 2,58,714 in new coin were paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 41,27,591

Assault.—A Mahomedan, named Meerjan Umber, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of assaulting a Hindoo bill collector, named Narayen Ambajee, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Sudden Death.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel, on view of the body of Piedade Dias, a Portuguese tailor in the service of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, who suddenly expired about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jurors:—"That death was caused by heart disease."

A False Charge.—Yesterday, one Oodowjee Gangjee, a resident of Chinch Bunder, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained summonses against three persons, named Jadhowjee Khimjee, Khuttao Munjee, and Ram Antar, charging No. 1 with making a false charge of theft against complainant, and the other two with abetment of the offence.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th January, was 367, being 14 more than in the preceding week, 46 less than the total of the week ending 5th January 1875, and 8 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 264 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

The Baroda Sirdars and Silladars.—With reference to a local paragraph in our paper of Monday, the 3rd instant, stating that Sir T. Madhavarao, the Dewan of Baroda, had passed a decree to the effect that the Sirdars and Silladars were to get no more than six annas in the rupee for their expenses from the State exchequer, we understand that no "decree" to this effect has yet been issued, nor is the matter in contemplation.

The Chinch Bunder Clock Tower.—A new Clock Tower and drinking fountain, a fine specimen of architecture, is now ready at Mandavie Bunder at the junction of Doongree Cooly Street, Bahth Bazaar and Chinch Bunder 4th Row. The tower is there as Mr. Kessowjee Naik who has erected it at his expense for the benefit of the general public. The ceremony of opening the tower and fountain for the use of the public will be performed by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse to-morrow afternoon.

The Rao of Cutch.—The State of Cutch employs, we understand, two agents in Bombay, one of whom, Mr. Khursondas Nansey, is the agent for the Rao for all matters financial and general, but without receiving any special remuneration for his services; the other, Mr. Jeevanlal Umiashunker, acts as political agent and conducts the correspondence with the Bombay Government and for these services he receives a monthly salary. The communication of the death of the late Rao was, as we stated at the time, made first to Mr. Khursondas.

Esplanade Band-stand.—The Band of the 1-2nd Queen's will play the following programme of music at the Band-stand, Esplanade, this evening at 5 30 P.M.:—

Quadrille.....	Soldaten ..... Faulwetter.
Overture	Oberon ..... Weber.
Selection.....	La Figlia del Regimento..... Donizetti.
Waltz	An Der Schonen Blauen Donau... Strauss.
Concert Air...	Obligato for Clarionet..... Schreiner.
Galop	War..... D'Albert.

Thefts.—The following cases of theft were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper:—A Goanese, named Antore DeSouzs, was convicted of stealing a quantity of sulphur of the Cooper Carrying Company, and was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Rambux Shewrutton was convicted of stealing a brass lamp belonging to one Hirjee Kishow and was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.—A noted character, named Nansey Lalljee, and another, named Canjee Govinda, against whom five separate charges of theft are pending, were also charged with a similar offence. Prisoner No. 1, Nansey, was convicted on three of the charges, and sentenced to the aggregate term of fifteen months' hard labour in the Common Jail, and prisoner No. 2, Canjee, was convicted on one of the charges only and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Cheating.—On Tuesday last the following information was laid before the Senior Magistrate by Bomonjee Rattonjee, who appeared with his counsel, Mr. Jehangeer Kapadia. Mr. Rimington appeared for the defendant:—I am a shroff and money changer and carry on my business in Elphinstone Circle. On Wednesday, the 8th December 1875, between the hours of three and four, a Marwaree, named Tunsookram Guneshram, and a broker, named Kissonram, were brought to my said place of business by my partner, Eduljee Bezonjee, for the purpose of exchanging with them Calcutta currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000. On my being informed by my said partner Eduljee that he had arranged with the said Tunsookram Guneshram to sell to him the Calcutta currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000 at a discount of one anna per cent., I handed over the Calcutta notes of the value of Rs. 2 000 to my partner for the purpose of counting them and delivering them to the said Tunsookram Guneshram. My partner after counting delivered the said notes to the said Tunsookram. This was done in the presence of the abovementioned broker Kissonram and one Bapoolal who had come to my shop for exchanging silver, and one Madho Bhiva, a peon in the employ of the P. and O. Company. Tunsookram placed the Calcutta notes of Rs. 2 000 in his pichory, and began to hand over to me Bombay currency notes in exchange. He gave me the Bombay notes in pieces of Rs. 50 and 20, and after he had given me notes to the value of Rs. 1,500 he began to give me the remaining Rs. 500 in notes of Rs. 10 as I had to make small payments. He said he had no Rs. 10 notes and so I demanded of him back the Calcutta notes for Rs. 500. On this he began to search his pichory for the ostensible purpose of giving back the Calcutta notes of Rs. 500. At this moment the peon Madhoo Bhiva requested me to attend him as he had to go to his employer's office. I attended to his business. After I was disengaged I found the broker as well as Tunsookram gone without giving me back the notes for Rs. 500. I set out to look for Tunsookram in the circle which is the usual haunt of Marwarees. I did not find him there. Soon after this I went in search of the broker Kissonram with the object of finding out the residence of Tunsookram, after great hesitation and delay Kissonram took me to the shop of Hurnarayen Manekram, the employers of Tunsookram. Tunsookram was not at the shop. He was sent for, and on his arrival he denied all knowledge about Rs. 500. Under these circumstances I charge the said Tunsookram; Guneshram with cheating under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

RECEPTION OF THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

At 12 noon yesterday, His Excellency the Governor received the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore at Government House, Parell.

Two of His Excellency's carriages, containing the Private and Military Secretaries, and an aid-de-camp to His Excellency, started from Government House for the purpose of escorting His Highness from his private residence to the Durbar. An escort of the body guard accompanied the deputation. The gentlemen of His Highness' suite followed in His Highness' own carriages in the rear of the escort. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the saluting battery on the arrival of His Highness at Government House, and a guard of honour presented arms. On alighting from his carriage, His Highness was received at the foot of the stairs by the Secretary to Government, Political Department, who conducted him into the Durbar Room, at the threshold of which His Excellency received His Highness. His Highness was then conducted by His Excellency to a seat on his left hand, and immediately to the right of His Highness were seated the Resident, and beyond him the suite of His Highness, consisting of his principal sirdars. On the left of his Excellency the Governor were seated the Secretary and the Under-Secretary, Political Department, the Oriental Translator, and the Private Secretary of His Excellency. The sirdars were presented to His Excellency by the Resident. During the interview the Governor's Band played appropriate airs. Pan soparee were served to His Highness at the close of the visit by His Excellency the Governor, and likewise to his attendents, according to their rank, by the Political Secretary and Under-Secretary. His Excellency the Governor took leave of His Highness at the same point at which His Excellency received His Highness. On the departure of His Highness, who was conducted by the Secretary, Political Department, to the top of the grand staircase, a salute of 19 guns was fired, and the guard of honour presented arms. His Highness then returned to his own residence, accompanied by the deputation which escorted him to Government House. The escort of the body guard accompanied His Highness.

Return visit to the Maharaja.

At 5 o'clock yesterday, Sir Philip Wodehouse paid a return visit to the Maharaja, escorted by a detachment of the body guard. His Excellency was accompanied by the Private Secretary and Under-Secretary and the Oriental Translator. At 4-30 p.m. two principal Officers of the State waited upon the Governor at Parell, and escorted him to the Raja's residence. The usual ceremonies were gone through. A guard of honour was drawn up at the Maharaja's residence and presented arms on the arrival and departure of the Governor. A salute of 17 guns was fired on each occasion from the battery in the Fort.

A CHRISTMAS TREAT.

On Tuesday evening last the Rev. Alfred Gadney, incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Camateepoora, assisted by Mrs. Gadney and Miss Dobson, entertained the Sunday School children attached to that church, and also the English congregation that attend that church, at their residence in the Mission House situated on the Girgaum Back Road. Invitations in the form of a circular were issued for the occasion, to which the whole of the parishioners both young and old cordially responded to by half-past 6 o'clock the children sat to tea; a sumptuous table, covered with cakes and sweets of all descriptions to which they did ample justice to their hearts' content, after which followed the distribution of presents from the Christmas tree to the young; but the older ones, or rather to the parents and guardians, tickets were allowed to be drawn from the wheel of fortune, and the number on the article corresponding with the number on the ticket was the present he or she was entitled to, which caused a great deal of mirth and amusement. Soon after the presents were distributed, the elder members of the company were invited to dinner, while then young ones continued at their sports. The dinner table was well stocked and due justice was done by all who partook of it. Toasts were then proposed on behalf of Mr. and Mrs Gadney for their kind entertainment, and the party broke up apparently satisfied and pleased thanking Mr. and Mrs. Gadney for their united zeal and kind endeavours to promote both their spiritual and earthly welfare.

During the evening's entertainment the Archdeacon Leigh-Lye paid a short visit, and appeared to be greatly amused with what he had seen and took his departure when the elder ones were called to dinner.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 29th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Rabi prospects fair. Cholera in Kotha Tuppa, doubtful; 4 cases, 3 deaths. Usual fever prevalent.

Shikarpur.—Rain on 25th and 26th throughout district. Fever still very prevalent.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops well.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather cold. Crops fair. Fever continues.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops healthy.

Kaira.—Crops and cotton thriving. Weather and public health good.

Surat.—Rabi crops thriving. Fever in Chorasi and Bardoli.

Broach.—Crops good. Slight fever.

Khandesh.—Prospects of rabi good. Cotton crop unchanged; ginning commenced in large towns. Ague in seven talukas.

Nasik.—No change.

Tanna.—Sowing of rabi completed. Public health generally fair.

Poona.—Crops as before. No cholera.

Ahmednugur.—Rabi crops good in seven talukas.

Sholapur.—Rabi indifferent in Madha and Karmala; in other talukas moderate.

Satara.—Rabi crops thriving. Public health good, except in taluka Patan where slight fever and cattle-disease prevail.

Belgaum.—No change.

Dharwar.—Crops as before; blight in exotic cotton in eight, fever in ten, cholera in seven, cattle-disease in five talukas.

Kanara.—Rabi cultivation progressing. One case of cholera.

Kaladgi.—No change. One death from cholera.

Rajkot.—Cholera in some villages of Gondal and Rajkot. Rabi crops unsatisfactory for want of water in wells.

Wadhwan.—Weather cool. Corps good. Cholera cases 50, deaths 20.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 27th ultimo.) No change.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 21st ultimo). Sowing of rabi crops completed. One death from cholera in Ratnagiri Taluka and 4 in Malwan Taluka.

General Remarks.—Cholera in Dharwar, Rajkot and Wadhwan.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—My attention has just been directed to the fact that Lord Derby, in replying to a deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society on the subject of the war between Egypt and Abyssinia, is reported to have described Abyssinia as in a state of anarchy, and to have said, referring to the dispute between the two countries, "We don't know the Abyssinian side of the question." As his Lordship was also good enough to express a desire for further information, permit me to state the following facts:—

1st. In 1872 the late Government recognised King Johannes, formerly Prince Kassa of Tigre, as King of Abyssinia and all its dependencies, and further approved the appointment of Mr. King as Abyssinian Consul in London. King Johannes having made himself at that time as much master of Abyssinia as his predecessor Theodorus was. 2d. In 1875 Lord Granville received two letters bearing directly on the Abyssinian side of the dispute with Egypt, one of which letters was written by King Johannes himself and the other, at his direction, by General Kirkham, an Englishman in command of his troops. Both these letters were issued under the great seal of the King, and no doubt are still at the Foreign Office.

In 1873 I myself stayed some time at the Court of King Johannes, in the course of a journey through Abyssinia, and I brought back the letters I refer to. I am not, of course, authorized to give a copy of them, but I will relate what the King said to me personally, both on the subject of the slave trade and his quarrel with the Egyptians, during an interview I had with him at his camp near Gondar on the 29th April, 1873. We entered the King's audience hall at 10 a.m. Besides my brother, General Kirkham, the interpreter Macdonald, and myself, there were three native Chiefs present, one of whom was the King's uncle, Dedjatch Arca. The King motioned us to be seated on a carpet at his right, and we were much struck by the grace of his figure and the intelligence and refinement of his face. He spoke in a clear, frank, manly voice, and, after a few compliments, the conversation, at my request, turned on the slave trade.

Slave-trading in Abyssinia is exclusively carried on by the King's Mahomedan subjects, and I will not trespass on your valuable space by describing the arguments I employed to induce His Majesty to stop this infamous traffic. It is enough to say I at length obtained from him a promise, which was formally embodied in one of the letters to Lord Granville, in the following words:—

"His Majesty, also knowing that it is the wish of He Majesty and the English nation that slavery should be abolished in all parts of the world, and as it is equally distasteful to himself as a Christian Sovereign, he promises to put an end to all traffic in slaves in his kingdom, and to declare all slaves now existing in Abyssinia free men. The purchase and sale of slaves is only carried on by his Mahomedan subjects, but he will put in force such laws as shall effectually stop it."

His Majesty added that when he was only Prince of Tigre it would have been out of his power to make such a promise had it been asked of him, but that now he had the power in his hands, and he spoke with great modesty of the way in which he had obtained it. He declared that he had never hoped to reach to high a position, but that God had helped him, and he trusted would favour his efforts to deliver his country from the influence of the Mahomedans and advance it in the friendship and esteem of England and the other civilized nations of Europe.

He spoke well of the ancient history of his country, which he appeared to have studied carefully, and, alluding to the ancient limits of the Ethiopian Empire, complained bitterly of the encroachments of the Mahomedans. He said that last year (1870) he had sent General Kirkham with letters to Her Majesty, in which he had informed her of his coronation as King of Ethiopia, and complained of the encroachments of the Khedive's troops on his dominions, begging England, as a Christian Power, to remonstrate with the Khedive on the subject. The letters which General Kirkham had brought in reply from Her Majesty and Lord Granville congratulated him on his coronation, and stated that the British Government recognised him as the King of Abyssinia, and added that Her Majesty had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. King as Abyssinian Consul in London. These friendly sentiments, the King said, had given him great joy, and he had ordered a copy of Her Majesty's letter to him to be placed in the principal churches of his country, "that his people might learn to love the English." His Majesty continued:—

"But with regard to the encroachments of the Egyptians your Government informs me that they have questioned the Khedive, and that he has answered that he has not taken any land from Abyssinia, and has no intention of taking any in the future; so they think my fears must be unfounded. Now what Ismael Pasha (the Khedive) has said to your Government is false. He told me that the frontier of his country was the Mareb, and now he has taken beyond the River Mareb, the countries of Halhal, Kayokh-barea, Tseellim-barea, Bogoa, Taander, Henbub Meiaa, Ailet, Asgede-bulgrah, Zoria, Samalio, Semballi, Amphilla, and all the land from the highlands to the sea called Hamasen. These he has taken from me, and all that now remains to me of Hamasen is that part which is situated on the highlands. Moreover, all the world knows that the Shankalla country is mine. After Mr. Powell was murdered by the Shankallas, his brother went to Ismael Pasha to ask for assistance to avenge his death, but Ismail Pasha said he could not give it, as the murder was not committed in his country. But when Mr. Powell's brother came to me I said, 'the blood of the murdered man is my blood,' and I sent a strong army and punished the Shankallas for the murder. Yet now Ismael Pasha says that country is his. Also there is a land behind Gondar called Wahhni, formerly the residence of the sons of the Kings of Ethiopia, which Ismael Pasha now claims to be his frontier and has occupied with his troops. He has, besides, taken my subject, named Sheik Jumar, who was my governor of Metemma and has had him chained and flogged for several days and then sent to Egypt, while his subjects have plundered the country that paid me tribute. My friends I will tell you another thing. There is a great convent called Waldubba, where many monks and priests teach the people the Gospel and the Faith of Christ and pray for all the world. The Shankallas came out to shed their blood and refused to pay me tribute. Now, is there not a law which enables a King to punish men who disobey him and refuse to pay their just tribute? The Apostle St. Paul and the books of law throughout the world allow that there is; so I sent troops to punish these rebels, but Ismael Pasha wrote to me saying, 'Send me the Chief that you have sent against the Shankalla, that I may punish him, for he has killed my people.' Thus does he ever craftily seek to raise a quarrel with me, and advance his troops into my country, and take it from me, compelling the people to abandon their faith, and placing my Shunrus in chains. Judge, then, if I am not oppressed. Ismael Pasha does these things because he is ambitious of worldly greatness, and wishes to damage Christianity and establish Mahomedanism in Ethiopia, and make us his slaves and the slaves of the devil. He has taken Zula and Amphilla Bay, which were mine, and charges a duty equal to double the market value on all merchandise exported from my dominions. Thus am I encompassed on all sides by the Mahomedans, who allow me no port or outlet by which I may communicate with other nations, and advance the prosperity and civilization of my kingdom. Oh, my friends, I pray you let this be known in your country, and how much we desire a port that we may hold intercourse with other nations; but," continued the king, "I will fight to the last, if so it must be, though I do not wish that the blood of thousands should be shed, if the intervention of the European Powers can prevent it. Let them determine the true frontiers of my country, and by their decision I am content to bide."

In conclusion, I will only say that at Metemma, a town garrisoned by Egyptian soldiers, I saw a public slave market, where hundreds of slaves were exposed twice a week for sale, and that the slave trade is encouraged by the Egyptian officials on the shores of the Red Sea, a fact which can be corroborated by the despatches the French Government receive from their Vice-Consul at Massowah. Though the Egyptians deny their encroachments on Abyssinia, trusting to the difficulty of contradiction there is no doubt they have encroached. When Sir Samuel Baker was at Metemma in 1862 it belonged wholly or partly to the Abyssinians, but now it is wholly in the possession of the Egyptians, who have built a fortified camp there.

England has great influence in Egypt, and a word from our Government might save a Christian country from Mahomedan dominion. It is true, as Lord Derby said, that Egypt might find it difficult to subdue Abyssinia; but is it fair Abyssinia should be plunged into all the miseries of war if a word from us can save her? Does it not seem, on the contrary, that the King should be encouraged to carry out his promised suppression of the slave trade, as it would materially affect the market of the Egyptian Soudan to lose their supply of Abyssinian slaves? Moreover, from a commercial point of view, would it not be better strongly to discourage Egypt from continuing a war which must prove as expensive as it is opposed to the interests of Christianity and civilization?

Apologizing for this long letter, I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. DE COSSON,

37, Avenue Josephine, Champs Elysees, Paris, Dec. 11.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates of parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Pattabhpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub:
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
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POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
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EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
CIVIL AND MILITARY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &C.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(London Athenæum, November 27.)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, late editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the small-est possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction and power in the use of the special words we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Deccan Herald.)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Poona Observer.)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(Pioneer.)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realised. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(Englishman).

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Indian Daily News.)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving us two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold."

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank at the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(Madras Athenæum.)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

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THE ADMIRALTY,

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MESSRS. MATHESON & Co., for their Fleet. | MESSRS. McGREGOR, GOW & Co., for their fleet.
MESSRS. WATTS, MILBURN & Co., do. | MESSRS. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co, do.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co .....Epernay.
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.....Cognac.
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. ....Madeira.

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co. are Shippers of Champagne for H. M. The Queen, His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and the
LONDON TRADE.

MEMO.

The amount of Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets, Rs. 2.
,, Burgundies, Rs. 2.
,, German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
,, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3.
,, Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
,, Spirits, Rs. 8.
,, Cordials Rs. 8.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	28	30
,, RAUZAN		23	25
,, PALMER		22	22
,, LAROSE		17	19
,, ST. JULIEN	Dinner Wines.	15	17
,, CANTENAC		13	15

LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.

ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½
PAUILLAC	7½	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Quarter Cask.	Gals.	46 Gals. Hdks.
CHATEAU MOUTON		255	500
,, RAUZAN		200	385
,, PALMER		175	340
,, LAROSE		140	265
ST. JULIEN		110	205
CANTENAC		90	165
St. ESTEPHE		70	130
MEDOC		55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	16 —
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20 22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15 17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28 30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22 24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19 21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16 —
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30 32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine .....white cap	22 24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15 17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42 44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Brand	42 44
Ditto. ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	26 —
GIESLER'S	42 44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36 38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32 35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24 28
CABTE ROUGE	17 19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.	
HOCK. NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
,, MAROOBRUNNER	36	—
,, RUDESHEIMER	mellow	26
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
,, LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	—	—
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBETEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old	37
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior...black seal	34
REYNAL A CHOICE, pale sherry.....gold seal	31
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale...black seal	28
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	24
OLOROSO, nutty and dry .....green seal	22
MANZANILLA.....red seal	21
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	19
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	17
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	34

GUINUNESS' STOUT.

Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5 8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, 6 ,, pts. ,, 3 12 ,, ,,

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

	All in Bond in India. 4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	53	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	39	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Re. 1½ or with Plated Taps Re. 3½.

PORTS.

	In Bond. Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33 0	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24 0	26 0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20 0	22 0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16 0	18 0
SACRAMENTAL WINES Malaga	20 0	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
,, black seal } quality }	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

	In Bond.
COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36 & 36
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14 0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ..... yellow cap	22 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12 0
Do. delicate flavor, soft, pale, white cap	18 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10 0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16 0
Do. in Flasks	9 0
Do. ½ Flasks	5 10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14 0
Do. fine "Pinesapple"	11 0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	13 13
FIELDS GIN	13 8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9 0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. 20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. 27 Gall. Cask. Rs.
Without Jar		
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186 —
,, ,, 2	7-8	148 —